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WEATHER—Tonight and Thursday Generally Fair; Not Much Change in Temperature.

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DEMOCRAT BITTERLY ASSAILS PRESIDENT WILSON IN SENATE

Senator Vardaman Denounces Tolls Exemption Repeal Proposal—Was Dumbfounded When President Made Appeal to Congress—Assurance of Chief Executive Unbecoming One So Learned—Democratic Party Threatened With Disruption.

LEADERSHIP OF DEMOCRACY PATHETIC

Bryan and Root Working Together for Uplift of People, Treated With Sarcasm—Repeal, If Not Death Warrant of Party, Will Be Act That Will Remove It From Power—Senator Will Not Follow Red Flag of Infidelity.

Washington, D. C., June 3.—Senator Vardaman, Democrat, assailed President Wilson in the senate today for asking the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption.

"When I heard him address congress urging the repeal, I was dumbfounded," he said. "I would not believe my ears that one who had approved the plank and held up to scorn those who violate their party pledge would take such a course. He gave no reasons for repeal. He made no argument for repeal but with an assurance—and I say this with all deference—with an assurance unbecoming one so learned, he asked us to yield, right or wrong."

Another answer of administration forces to the arguments marshaled against repeal was made by Senator Simmons. He urged the exemption of American coastwise vessels would be a discrimination forbidden by the treaty between the United States and Great Britain and unwise as a domestic policy.

Senator Vardaman declared the Democratic party would not now be threatened with disruption, had it not been for the speech of Senator Root in January, 1913.

"The leadership of Democracy becomes pathetic," said Senator Vardaman, "when we must rely upon the keen astute senator who won his laurels as counsel for predatory wealth, to become the conspirator of the policy of the Democratic party—the followers of Jackson and Jefferson. Think of Bryan and Root pulling together for the moral uplift of the people. Is the only logic of the great senator from New York sufficient to justify the repudiation of our party pledges?"

Violator of Platform Criminal.

Senator Vardaman quoted at length Secretary Bryan's address to the Pennsylvania legislature to the effect that the conscience of a candidate should begin to work before election and not hibernate until after he was in office and declaring that a violator of a party platform was a worse criminal than an embezzler.

In conclusion Senator Vardaman predicted that if the repeal was not the death warrant of the Democratic party, it would be the warrant that would remove it from power and disrupt the good feeling of America for Great Britain. Finally, he said, he would not follow the men who bore the red flag of party infidelity.

FLEEING TROOPS ARE SURROUNDED

Federal Forces, Which Evacuated Saltillo Are Bottled Up at Vanegas.

GEN. MAAS OUTWITTED

Hundreds Desert Ranks After Learning That Huerta's Statements Were Untrue.

Durango, Mexico, June 2.—(Via El Paso, Texas, June 3.)—The federal force which evacuated Saltillo and fled southward is bottled up at Vanegas, about 100 miles south of Saltillo, according to advices received today by General Eulalio Luis Gutierrez, who with his brigade was ordered to cut off the federal retreat, checked the movement towards San Luis Potosi, and forced General Maas and his men to take refuge in Vanegas. Gutierrez, whose home is near Vanegas, through his knowledge of the country, was enabled completely to outwit the fed-

Word was received that a large force of federal soldiers, including many federal officers, had deserted from the San Luis Potosi garrison, and had joined General Torres. General Carranza appointed General Panfilo Natera, now before Zacatecas, commander-in-chief of the first division of the army of the center.

Reception to Calderon. An enthusiastic reception was given to Iglesias Calderon, leader of the Liberal party, who was in a long conference today with General Carranza. Arrivals from Mexico City continue to bring news of discontent with the Huerta government at the capital and of disorganization in federal forces. Hundreds living near Mexico City, who joined the federal army on an announcement by Huerta that the federal and constitutionalists had joined

to fight the American invaders, have deserted the federal ranks since they have discovered this untrue, and have joined the constitutionalists.

In response to a request for information from the United States department of state, General Rafael Buelna has reported from Tepic that Theodore W. Jones, the American, who was imprisoned in that city by federal forces had been liberated by the constitutionalists and was now safe. Jones was charged with having shot a Mexican over a private difficulty.

BURWELL DEATH IS CONFIRMED

Reports That American Was Shot as a Spy Is Being Investigated.

SPANISH MAKE APPEAL

Secretary Bryan Outlines New Constitutional Policy—Mediator's Note to Carranza.

Washington, June 3.—The killing of Weston Burwell of this city, and a companion, supposed to have also been an American, by Mexicans in the Tampico districts about two weeks, was confirmed today.

Reports that Burwell was executed as a spy are being investigated by the governor of Tamaulipas. Senor Riano, the Spanish ambassador, asked Secretary Bryan today to appeal for the protection of Spanish citizens in Tampico.

According to the ambassador's advice another forced loan of 137,000 pesos has been demanded by constitutionalists. Consul Canada at Vera Cruz reported constitutionalists insist that clearance papers for ships from the United States bound for Tampico, hitherto signed by Huerta's consular officers, must be signed by the constitutionalist officers in the future.

Secretary Bryan made this statement on the new constitutionalist policy.

"Vessels clearing from ports where there are no constitutionalist agents may have their papers signed by the postmasters at those points. Notice to this effect was issued to all foreign consuls at Tampico, June 2."

The note of the mediators, dealing with the question of constitutionalist representation at the Niagara conference, had not been received today at constitutionalist headquarters here. Rafael Zubaran, General Carranza's representative, prepared to put it in code and dispatch immediately upon arrival to the constitutionalist first chief, by whom alone the answer to the suggestion for an armistice can be given.

No statement regarding its contents will probably be issued until the message is in General Carranza's hands, since through technical address to Mr. Zubaran, the communication is regarded as a matter with which Carranza and his advisers in Mexico should deal personally.

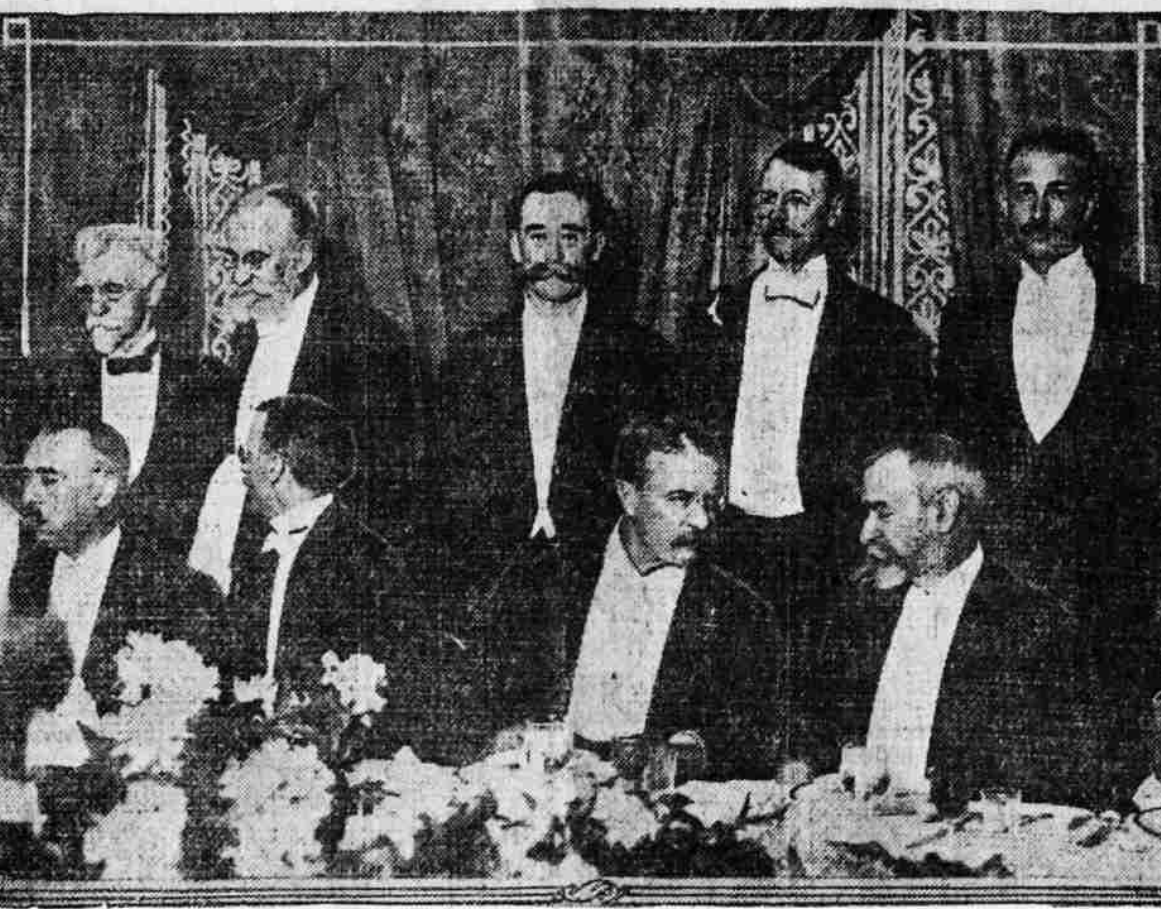
CONGRESS DOING WRONG THING

Federal Incorporation of Railroads Doing Interstate Commerce Should Be Prohibited For.

Washington, June 3.—"Congress is going about this thing in the wrong way. It should provide for the federal incorporation of railroads doing business in interstate commerce," was the declaration of A. H. Harris, general counsel of the New York Central lines today before the senate interstate commerce committee. Mr. Harris appeared to criticize proposed anti-trust legislation, much of which would affect railroads.

"I'd like to adopt that plan," said Senator Cummins, a member of the committee, "but I think you have to get the consent of the states." Mr. Harris did not think this objection would prove too great to overcome.

MANY NOTABLES AT DINNER GIVEN TO COLONEL IN WASHINGTON



Colonel Roosevelt and other guests at National Geographic Society dinner.

This picture was taken during the dinner given to Colonel Roosevelt by the National Geographic society just before he delivered his lecture. In the front row, left to right, are: Senor Riano, the Spanish ambassador; Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the society; Colonel Roosevelt, and J. J. Jusserand, the French ambassador. In the back row the four men to the left, reading left to right, are: Gen. James Wilson, Gen. A. W. Greeley, the famous Arctic explorer; Admiral R. E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, and George Shiras, the famous naturalist and close friend of Roosevelt.

DIRECTOR ELTON ON THE CARPET

Folk Questions Witness Regarding New Haven Railroad System's Affairs.

MORGAN DOMINATED

Connecticut State Charter Allowed Road to Do Almost Anything.

Washington, D. C., June 3.—J. S. Elton, a director of the New Haven railroad, was the first witness today when inquiry into that system's financial affairs was resumed before the interstate commerce commission.

Chief Counsel Joseph W. Folk, before beginning the examination of the witness, presented telegrams bearing on the New Haven's payments of money to newspapers. Among them he said were many payments manifestly for legitimate advertising.

Mr. Elton said he was present at the meeting at which Messrs. Morgan, Rockefeller and Miller were appointed a committee in the New York, West Chester & Boston transaction and also when they reported. He felt the expenditure of over \$11,000,000 for the road was extravagant but had absolute confidence in Messrs. Morgan, Rockefeller and Miller.

Morgan Ruled Board. Asked who was the dominating figure at the board meeting, he replied: "I think Mr. Morgan was," but admitted the board usually acquiesced in recommendations made by John P. Morgan.

He said he knew nothing of the transactions with Police Inspector Byrnes except as he had read the testimony of Mr. Mellen.

The witness said he had expressed disapproval of the expenditure of \$20,000,000 for taking over the Rhode Island trolleys, but had not voted against it. He thought Mr. Mellen proposed the acquisition of the trolleys.

"Did any of the directors at meetings ever ask if any of the transactions connected with the acquisition or consolidation of trolley concerns were in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law?"

"Yes, I did some times."

"What answer did you get?"

"Charter had broad powers."

"I was told that the New Haven's charter from the state of Connecticut allowed it to do almost anything."

Mr. Elton explained that in most of the transactions discussed at board meetings reports were made by the executive committee, composed of Messrs. Morgan, Rockefeller and Brush.

"What action did you take as to these reports?"

"I generally accepted them."

"Without investigation?"

"Well, we usually gave in to Mr. Morgan."

"What do you know of campaign contributions made by Mr. Mellen?"

Mr. Elton was asked.

"I remember the opinion was expressed that there was to be no more of that sort of thing."

"Was the New Haven not operated as an adjunct to Wall Street, as a speculative enterprise?"

Wall Street Not Concerned.

"No, I believe Mr. Morgan's heart and soul were in the New Haven and I do not think Wall Street had anything to do with it."

"What is the difference between the present conduct of affairs as compared with the former method?"

"Well, the directors have learned a

great deal. They are not taking one man's word. Then the head of the road is a very different man. Mr. Mellen's ambition ran away with him. Mr. Elton is more deliberate. He does not go with such a rush. He doesn't carry members of the board off their feet. The directors now direct."

"Do you regard the control by one man, as Mr. Morgan controlled the New Haven, as a bad thing for the public?"

"Yes I do."

William Nelson Cromwell at the afternoon session directed the testimony into a channel favorable to the directors' side of the subject. Responding to his suggestions, Mr. Elton said the surplus out of which some dividends were paid represented accumulated earnings and that the board in passing on purchases was guided by information furnished by former President Mellen, turning to the Westchester deal, the attorney asked:

"That action of the directors represented a comprehensive policy, not merely for the present, but for the future, did it not?"

"It did."

"Did you regard the purchase of the West Chester as wise or unwise?" asked Mr. Folk.

"Well, I regarded it as a big price for what I considered dead chattels, but some arguments were presented to me which changed my view. I think the West Chester road eventually will be a paying proposition."

"It has not paid anything yet?"

"No, but it is getting nearer to it all the time."

MINNESOTA MAN REGAINS MIND

Pueblo, Colo., June 3.—Demonstrating a keen interest in steps that are being taken to restore him to his family and apparently rational once more, George E. Bartholomew, known for five months at a hospital as "John Doe" today is awaiting word from his wife in Minneapolis. Bartholomew suddenly recovered his mental faculties after being found last December, when he was sitting dazed and unable to tell his name, in the railroad depot at Granada, Colo.

Bartholomew's relatives are: His wife, Mrs. G. E. Bartholomew, Minneapolis; his daughter, Mrs. Theodore Raun, St. Paul, and his brother, William Bartholomew, Kansas City, Kan.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 3.—Mrs. Bartholomew, whose husband, George E. Bartholomew, recovered his mental faculties yesterday in Pueblo, Colo., was located in Minneapolis this morning. She is a demonstrator.

According to her story Bartholomew left here about six months ago. He was dissatisfied with home conditions, she said, and when he went away declared that "no one would ever hear from him again," according to her statement. Previous to that, she said there had been some domestic troubles. She declared the authorities could take whatever action with him they chose.

Kansas City, Mo., June 3.—George Elmer Bartholomew is a son of C. F. Bartholomew of Kansas City, Kan. He was principal of the Sanborn, Minn., high school for nine years. Later he established a trade paper in St. Paul.

"I have not seen my son since 1911, when he visited here," the father said today. "Since then I have not kept very closely in touch with him. He is, I know, of a high strung, nervous temperament."

CARRANZA MUST MAKE NEXT MOVE

Mediators Have Found Middle Ground That May Be Acceptable to Rebels.

PEACE PLAN IS SIMPLE

South Americans Believe Guadalupe-Hidalgo Treaty Binding to Both Sides.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 3.—The attention of the mediators today was turned toward General Carranza, constitutionalist chief. From him must come the next move which will determine whether or not Mexico will be pacified by diplomacy. The way has been opened by the mediators for participation in the conferences by the constitutionalists if they care to come in.

Rafael Zubaran, minister of the interior in General Carranza's cabinet, who is now in Washington on a special mission, will have received today a note outlining the attitude of the mediators. The communication is phrased diplomatically and paves the way for the entry of the constitutionalists. In fact, according to those who are well informed, it is difficult to see how the constitutionalists can refuse so adroitly have the mediators placed their position before them.

Hitherto the constitutionalists have had two objections to the mediation program. They declined to discuss internal affairs but desired to treat on international questions. They refused to arrange a suspension of hostilities against Huerta.

Middle Ground Is Found. Both of these objections, it is understood, have in a sense been overcome. A middle ground is believed to have been found and the mediators feel encouraged and optimistic. They profess confidence that the constitutionalists will see their way clear toward meeting their views.

The stand of the constitutionalists against discussing internal questions in the mediation is now answered by the Huerta faction, whose delegates have issued a statement declaring they consider international and internal questions so closely woven as to make impossible a satisfactory solution of the entire problem without due regard for this interconnection.

Huerta to Withdraw.

The Mexican delegates have also taken a forward step in publicly announcing last night that General Huerta is preparing to withdraw from the provisional presidency and will turn over the government to an administration constituted so as to command the support of public opinion. The statement of the Mexican delegates declared that Huerta would resign when Mexico was "politically pacified."

This is admitted by the Mexicans here, implies clearly that General Huerta means to abide by the decision reached in the mediation conference and that he already has approved the character of government to succeed him as it has been outlined in the conferences.

Mediators Peace Plan.

The peace plan before the mediators is a simple one. It reaches into internal questions only in a general way. Suggestions as to personnel will have to be agreed upon privately. The protocol, which will be signed here, will be a declaration of principles on agrarian and educational reforms, and advice to Mexico to set up a provisional government, having due regard to the interests of

all factions. The actual composition of the new government will be a matter of physical accomplishment as soon as the protocol is signed, the United States giving its promise to recognize the new government.

Provisional Government Neutral.

In the new government would be a provisional president, neutral in politics, a cabinet of four-two independent men chosen by the Huerta faction, but not identified with the present regime, and two constitutionalists. This may be changed if the constitutionalists take part in the parleys here.

While there may be no definite statement in the protocol about the general election which the new provisional government would conduct, the mediators are discussing with the Mexican delegates certain phases of this question. It has been virtually agreed by all parties that the provisional government should not be merely a transitional one, but a government that can actually restore peace before a general presidential election is held. For this reason, it has been thought best to have the provisional government serve the late President Madero's unexpired term, conducting the regular presidential election of 1916.

The Mexican constitution stands in the way of this arrangement in that it provides that a provisional president, fifteen days after his inauguration shall convolve elections to take place three months later. It is expected by the Mexicans that this difficulty could be bridged by a constitutional amendment. There will be elections in the meantime for members of the house of deputies and the senate and a practically new congress would be elected by December of this year, so that objections which the Mexican government may have entertained toward the legality of the present congress can in a short time be swept aside.

Details of the transfer of government from the present regime to the new have not been worked out. The expectation is that Huerta would appoint a minister of foreign relations, the man who will be agreed upon at the mediation conference for provisional president and that the latter will name as his cabinet the other individuals chosen by an arrangement here for the important portfolios.

The Mexican delegates were decidedly hopeful today that all internal problems would be worked out promptly if the United States accorded the new provisional government prompt recognition. The Mexicans were particularly happy that they had been able to make their statement about General Huerta's plans. By stating to the world that General Huerta had told them before the conference began of his intention to resign as soon as a sound government could be agreed upon to succeed his administration, the Mexicans took the position that General Huerta's voluntary action had removed from the scope of the mediation the question of his own elimination. He could thus retire with dignity, feeling that his resignation was of his own initiative.

The general feeling here is one of optimism. Upon the constitutionalist depends chiefly whether the trend of developments shall be for a peaceful solution of a continuation of bitter civil strife. The Huerta contingent declares, however, that if the constitutionalists insist on fighting they will meet stubborn resistance when they try to take San Luis Potosi, where a big federal force is concentrating.

The constitutionalists' answer to the mediators' note of today was not expected at once. It is believed that the necessary communication with General Carranza and consideration of the note itself will take at least another day or two. Out of courtesy to the constitutionalists the mediators will not make public the note they sent to Zubaran, leaving that entirely to his discretion.

The opinion of the mediators is said to be that Carranza is morally bound under the terms of the Guadalupe-Hidalgo treaty between the United States and Mexico, signed in 1848, to submit his differences to the friendly arbitration of the South Americans, just as much as was General Huerta.

Attention was called today to the fact that the treaty binds the two countries to endeavor in the most sincere and earnest manner to settle differences by mutual representations and pacific negotiations and not to resort to reprisals, aggressions or hostilities of any kind until the government deeming itself aggrieved, shall have maturely considered whether it would not be better that such differences should be settled by the arbitration of commissioners appointed on each side or by that of a friendly nation. The treaty provides that should such a course be proposed by either party it shall be accepted by the other unless deemed by it "altogether incompatible with the nature of the differences or the circumstances of the case."

As an interesting sidelight on the work of the South American mediators attention was called here today to the fact that it was the United States and Mexico which in 1897 invited Argentina, Brazil and Chile to send delegates to the second Hague peace conference, where was adopted the convention which declares that it shall be both "useful and desirable" in case of differences between two countries for neutrals to offer their good services in mediation. And, furthermore, it was on the suggestion of one of the American delegates that the words "and desirable" were added to the convention as finally adopted. The South American countries, therefore, it was said, were now doing exactly what they obligated themselves to do when they signed the Hague peace convention.

WILSON TO AWARD DIPLOMAS.

Washington, June 3.—President Wilson will present diplomas Friday to the graduating class at the naval academy at Annapolis. He plans to leave Washington tomorrow night on the Mayflower.

INQUIRY TO BE OF WIDEST SCOPE

Lord Mersey and Associates to Probe Empress Disaster From All Points.

REVISED DEATH LIST

Canadian Pacific Company Doing Everything Possible in Looking After Bodies.

Montreal, June 3.—The news that Lord Mersey, who presided over the British inquiry into the loss of life on the Titanic, is to be a member of the royal commission, appointed to investigate the Empress of Ireland disaster, was received here with satisfaction. As Lord Mersey was president of the Titanic court, it is assumed that he will be similarly honored when the royal commission meets. The Canadian members of the commission are Chief Justice Ezekiel McLeod of New Brunswick and Sir Adolphe Routhier of Quebec.

The commission will be assisted by two nautical assessors, a marine engineer and a naval architect. Appointments for these positions have not yet been made.

Inquiry of Wide Scope. Just when the commission can begin its work still is undetermined, but it will probably not be for about ten days. The inquiry will be of the widest scope and the government will be represented by counsel, it is announced, as it is probable there will be a discussion of rules of navigation in Canadian waters.

Another change has been made in the number of dead. The latest figures given out in an official statement by the Canadian Pacific railway steamship company, show that 1,024 persons perished. The company has learned that there were 1,476 persons aboard the Empress instead of 1,387 as heretofore stated, hence the increase in the death list. The total saved is now given as 452.

Captain Walsh, marine superintendent of the Canadian Pacific railway, arrived here today and issued this statement:

"The Canadian Pacific railway will not relax one iota in doing everything in its power in looking after all the bodies it may be able to get."

"With regard to the possibility of raising the Empress of Ireland, the best possible expert opinion is being sought."

Storstad Boats Save Many.

Captain O. Lange, Montreal agent of the Maritime Steamship company, owners of the Storstad, in a statement declared that of about 450 persons who survived the disaster, 350 were cared for on the Storstad. Of these 225 were rescued by the crew of the Storstad, while 30 others rescued by the Storstad, men were placed on the government steamship, Eureka. The life boats of the Empress of Ireland are credited with saving one hundred and twenty-five and bringing them on board the Storstad.

"The Storstad's small boats," Captain Lange says, "were loaded to the limit of their capacity, and they ceased their efforts only when there were no more to be saved."

WATCHMAN HELD TO GRAND JURY

Is Charged With Attempting to Dynamite Department of Agricultural Building.

Washington, June 3.—Daniel V. Jauch, who confessed to the police that he planted four sticks of dynamite in the department of agriculture yesterday, that he might discover them and win a promotion for heroism, was held for the grand jury today in default of a \$10,000 bond of attempting to dynamite a building.

REBELS CAPTURE CARGO OF SUGAR

On Board U. S. S. California, Mazatlan, Mexico, June 2. By Wireless to San Diego, Cal., June 3.—The Mexican schooner Garibaldi, carrying a cargo of sugar, went aground today on Piedras Island in Mazatlan harbor, and was captured by the constitutionalists. The vessel is breaking up in the surf.

The federal governor of Mazatlan has granted permission to a representative of the United States sugar company to enter the constitutionalist lines to try to negotiate for the return of the captured sugar.

ORDERS GIVEN TO WILSON CHAUFFEURS

Washington, June 3.—White house chauffeurs were today under instructions from President Wilson to observe automobile speed restrictions wherever they were driving. Recently a car in which the president's daughters, Mrs. Sayre and Miss Margaret Wilson, were riding was stopped in Maryland by an officer who charged the chauffeur with violation of the speed laws.